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MEDICAL.

DR. ADAMS,

By giving the following a place, you will oblige a friend to medical improvement.

For the MEDICAL AND AGRICULTURAL REGISTER.

New Treatment of the Yellow Fever.

IT has been ſaid, and I think truly, that no mode of treating the yellow fever has been deviſed in the United States, which has been ſo ſucceſsful as to ſolve the doubts of phyſicians in favour of any one plan of cure, or to unite the public confidence in its ſupport. While this is the caſe, whatever promiſes to be uſeful has an unequivocal claim to be fairly tried by the American phyſicians.

Conſidering the preſent ſtate of medicine in this point of view, with regard to the diſeaſe in queſtion, it is the object of this paper to excite ſome attention, to two means, both as preventing and curing the yellow fever and other ſimilar diſorders, which come from Europe recommended by the moſt authentic teſtimonies in proof of their efficiency. Neither of theſe methods, ſo far as I can learn, has had any thing like a full or adequate trial in this country. I allude to the acid fumigations of Guyton Morveau, of France, and the cold affuſion and other modes of uſing water, as applied and explained by the late Dr. Currie, of Liverpool. Of the latter means as a ſucceſsful method of combating the "American peſtilence," I ſhall ſay nothing more, as the "Medical Reports" of this highly and juſtly eſteemed author are conſiderably diffuſed, except to expreſs my

ſurpriſe and regret that they have been ſo generally neglected, and particularly ſo by our Reviewers, and Editors of Periodical Publications.

Guyton Morveau began his fumigating practice at Dijon, in 1773, where he ſucceeded in checking an infectious fever, which was occaſioned by the effluvia from the dead bodies juſt removed from the vaults of the cathedral church. Another opportunity for trying theſe acid vapours occurred ſoon after in the ſame place. The atmoſphere in the jail of Dijon became ſo corrupted, that a malignant jail fever broke out among the priſoners, by which many of them were carried off; but the apartments being fumigated with muriatic acid gas, for one day only, the atmoſphere was ſo much purified, that a young ſurgeon ſlept the whole night in one of the moſt infected rooms, without experiencing the leaſt harm. Similar fumigations were likewiſe found of great efficacy in a diſtemper of the horned cattle, which in the year 1774 raged in the ſouth of France.

Since this period, the utility of theſe fumigating proceſſes has been recognized, their uſe every where directed, and the inventor of them rewarded by the French Government. In the year 1805, the third edition of Morveau's "Treatiſe on the means of diſinfecting the air, of preventing contagion, and of arreſting its progreſs," appeared in Paris, in one volume octavo.

From a body of moſt reſpectable and authentic communications and teſtimonies exhibited in this work, it appears that the acid fumigations have now been fully tried in almoſt every country of Europe, and in ſome parts of the Weſt-Indies, *with ſucceſs*, in all the ſtates of malignant fever, from the typhoid grade, to the yellow fever of America.

This ſcourge of our country firſt appeared in France in the year 1802, at Marſeilles on board an American ſhip; this fever appeared again in the lazaretto of the ſame place, in October, 1804, with characters of contagion ſtill more alarming. "Many obſervations made on thoſe who were ſeized with the yellow fever in the lazaretto of Marſeilles, confirm, in the cleareſt manner the power of the muriatic acid fumigations, according to the Guytonian method. Every veſſel coming from Spain or Etruria, on which the yellow fever was in a ſtate of activity, has been completely diſinfected. The ſame method has invariably preſerved the guards who have had charge of the ſick, with the exception of thoſe who came on board before any precaution was taken."

Directions how to make uſe of the Acid Vapours.

"The proceſſes for correcting bad air, for deſtroying contagious miaſmata, and for guarding the body againſt their impreſſion, are founded on the ſame principles; but the choice of agents, the doſes and manipulations ought to vary according to circumſtances, and the object to be attained. Large fumigations in open veſſels are indiſpenſable where places not inhabited, or thoſe evacuated only for a ſhort time, are to be purified; ſuch for example, as the rooms of lazarettoes, infirmaries, hoſpital wards, priſons, veſſels, ſtables, &c. In a word, in all places where it is propoſed to effect a complete purification in a few hours, and where the intenſity and duration of the fumigations need not be reſtrained by any conſideration, and where more is to be apprehended by doing too little than too much.

Where the intention is merely to ſupport the ſalubrity of the air, in the chamber of a ſick perſon, to quicken the vital energy by a light ſtimulant, to deſtroy the fetid ſmell of dejections, to ſecure the attendants againſt all deleterious impreſſion, theſe effects may be produced by opening two or three times every day a permanent apparatus, or a diſinfecting flagon, if the apartment is not large."

The materials neceſſary for the production of the oxigenated acid gas are, common ſalt, the black oxide of manganeſe pulverized and paſſed through a hair ſieve, and the ſulphuric acid.

"The proportion for their reſpective ſaturation, and conſequently for the greateſt production of gas, are—

Of common ſalt	-	5 parts *by weight.*
Oxide of manganeſe		1
Sulphuric acid		4

To determine the quantities, take, for example, a room of 40 feet by 19; for this apartment would be neceſſary—

Of ſalt	-	10 *ounces.*
Of manganeſe		2
Of the acid		8

The ſalt and manganeſe being mixed without trituration, are to be put into a veſſel of glaſs or hard pottery. The veſſel being placed in the middle of the room, the acid ſhould be poured on all at one time, in a ſmooth uninterrupted ſtream, and the operator withdraw to avoid any inconvenience from the aſcending vapour.

After this the doors and windows are to be kept ſhut for ſeven or eight hours, when the external air is to be admitted. The apartment may now be entered without the leaſt inconvenience."

The manner of fumigating extenſively, by means of the common muriatic acid, without the manganeſe, is the ſame; the proportion of the ingredients being the ſame as above, their quantities are to be determined by the extent of the place to be diſinfected.

In the apartments of the ſick the fumigations ought to be ſufficiently ſtrong to purify the air, without being ſo powerful as to incommode them or their aſſiſtants. A very advantageous method of equally diffuſing the ſalutary gas, without the leaſt inconvenience to the aſſiſtants, is that introduced by Dr. Chauſſier into ſeveral great hoſpitals in France. It conſiſts in carrying the veſſel containing the ſalt ſimply, or the ſalt and manganeſe, and pouring on it a few drops of the ſulphuric acid, to be repeated only when the vapours begin to ceaſe. An aſſiſtant holds in one hand a kind of ſhelf on which is placed the cup, and in the other the flagon of acid, and thus at will moderates or augments the effect intended. Similar fumigations are alſo made with the nitric acid.

Theſe fumigating proceſſes are conducted equally well with or without heat.

Of all theſe different gaſes, that of the oxigenated muriatic acid is the moſt prompt and powerful antiſeptic. The old fumigations with aromatic and other ſubſtances, as woods, herbs, tar, reſins, &c. poſſeſſed no power to correct the infection of putrid air, they only ſeemed to do ſo by weakening the perception of its ſmell. All this was worſe than doing nothing, becauſe it leſſened the ſenſe of danger, while its reality exiſted in full force.

Theſe acid vapours, on the contrary, reſult from the improved chemiſtry of the preſent day; and it is their prerogative, as now proved by numberleſs trials, to neutralize and radically deſtroy atmoſpheric contagion. This is done by a decompoſition of the infectious atmoſphere, and by the formation of new compounds.

One of the former editions of Morveau's Treatiſe has been tranſlated by a Dr. Hall of England, which is now in the Boylſton Medical Library at Cambridge.

For the MEDICAL AND AGRICULTURAL REGISTER.

WHEN any one in a neighborhood falls ſick, he is ſure to have many adviſers. One recommends this thing; another that thing; and a third, a different thing ſtill; and all with the moſt confident aſſurances of their happy effect. And why?

becauſe, forſooth, they have ſeen theſe things uſed in exactly ſimilar caſes (as they ſuppoſe) with the moſt complete ſucceſs. Weak minded people! unwelcome intruders upon the ſick! And do you know the caſe of your ſick neighbor, for whom the doctor, perhaps, preſcribes bloodletting and calomel, is exactly ſimilar to the one you ſaw a twelve-month ſince, who took a doſe of herb tea on going to bed, and the next morning got up well? Are you acquainted with all the meanderings of the blood? Do you know the ſprings and the powers of human life? The nature of diſeaſes, and how the ſyſtem under various and different circumſtances becomes affected by them? If not, how is it that you come to decide ſo poſitively on two different caſes, although appearing to be the ſame, yet that they are exactly ſimilar and to be cured by the ſame remedy? As inſtances of the miſchief which may and often is done by the too precipitate uſe of the ſame medicine in ſimilar diſorders, I beg you would attend to the following facts.

"A perſon violently troubled with the colic took a glaſs of juniper ſpirits, commonly called Hollands, from which he received ſome temporary relief, as the indiſpoſition proceeded from flatulency. Another perſon, who found himſelf attacked with ſimilar pains, was induced by the example of his friend, to try the ſame expedient; he took it without heſitation, and *died in a few hours.* Nor is it ſurpriſing that the effects of the cordial were fatal in this caſe, as the colic was owing to an inflammation in the inteſtines.—A third perſon was afflicted with a colic, ariſing from poiſonous muſhrooms, which he had inadvertently ſwallowed; the immediate adminiſtration of an emetic, and after it ſome diluted vegetable acid, reſtored him to health.—A fourth perſon had an attack of this malady, from an *encyſted hernia*, or inward rupture. An emetic, which relieved the former patient, neceſſarily proved fatal to the latter; for it burſt the bag of encloſed matter, poured the contents into the cavities of the abdomen, and thus ſpeedily terminated his exiſtence."

So much for miſtakes in the nature and cauſe of the complaint. From ſuch inſtances let all thoſe, who have not made medicine their ſtudy, regularly, be cautious what they adviſe to the ſick; and eſpecially where there is a regular attendant phyſician, never to interfere with the mode of treatment by him preſcribed; leſt, puſhing their ignorance between the life of the patient and every chance of his recovery, they do in fact become the inſtruments of his death!

Maſſachuſetts, October 13, 1807. OBSERVATOR.

Quackery.

DR. ADAMS,

It muſt be highly gratifying to every friend of humanity, to find in circulation, ſo uſeful a publication as your Regiſter, which is eminently calculated to check the progreſs of a great and growing evil in our country—the employment of empirics, with their noſtrums and quack medicines. When it is conſidered that ſuch oftentimes is the complicated nature of diſorders with which the human ſyſtem is attacked, that the moſt learned and ſkilful are often at a loſs for means of relief, what can be expected of the bluſtering ignoramus, who, having caught from his grandmother* a few notions of management of the ſick, viſits the apothecary's ſhop, fills his ſaddle-bags with he knows not what, and ſets out with full purpoſe to drive ſickneſs and death from the earth. I was lately in a ſhop where a creature of this kind was filling his bags. He gave himſelf the epithet of doctor, and ſaid "he had a woman under his care whom he thought by —— would never be any better." Being aſked what ailed her, he replied "ſhe has the *ſeptic penim.*" He was again aſked, "what diſorder that was?" To which he anſwered in gibberiſh, ſome of which was idiomatic of the Roman language, but not a word pure. A woman came into the ſhop and aſked for ſome ſpice-bitters. The aforeſaid doctor, without aſking her any queſtions, told her that "previous to taking the bitters, ſhe muſt take a ſtout doſe of *jollup* with four or five grains of *kill a mun*" (meaning, I ſuppoſe, calomel.) The woman replied, "the bitters are not for me, Sir," and left the ſhop; ſoon after which Quack followed. I made ſome inquiry about him, after he went out, and was informed that it was doctor B. who called himſelf an Indian doctor, and pretended to cure all diſeaſes with a decoction of roots and herbs with ſimple regimen, though he was frequently buying cauterizing, narcotic and other powerful drugs, which (with deference to the learned phyſician) are, in the hands of thoſe who know not the uſe of them, like razors for infants to play with, dangerous things. The above is founded in fact, and offered with no other view than to guard the imbecile againſt ſuch pretenders to knowledge of the human ſyſtem, and what is neceſſary to correct its diſorders; for ſurely it muſt be much the ſafer way for all who are in any way diſordered, to truſt to regularly bred phyſicians, who from time immemorial have ever been highly eſteemed by all who were prop-

* I do not mean to ſpeak contemptuouſly of grandmothers; they are highly uſeful when acting in their proper ſpheres; to which if quack doctors were reduced, they would be found (as a learned author on huſbandry has it) "toſſing about their dung with an air of majeſty."

er judges of their worth; as evidence of which see a piece of Apocryphal Scripture in the 38th chapter Eccleſiaſticus, two hundred years anterior to the Chriſtian era.

HENRY WHEELER.

Bridgton, (Maine) Auguſt, 1807.

Curious Remarks on the various Diſeaſes to which Mankind are ſubject.

THE ingenious Dr. ADAIR has made the following curious and intereſting remarks on the ſhortneſs of human life :—

Of one thouſand perſons, on an average, he ſays twenty-three die in birth; two hundred and twenty-ſeven from teething, convulſions and worms; eighty from ſmall-pox; ſeven in the meaſles; eight women in child-bed; one hundred and ninety-one of conſumptions, aſthma, and other diſeaſes of the breaſt; one hundred and fifty of fevers; twelve of apoplexy and lethargy; and forty-one of dropſy; omitting other diſeaſes not ſo well aſcertained; ſo that only ſeventy-eight of one thouſand attain what may be deemed old age. Or if the reader chooſes to take it in another point of view; of one thouſand perſons, two hundred and ſixty die within the firſt year; eighty in the ſecond; forty in the third; twenty-four in the fourth; and within the firſt eight years of life, four hundred and ſixty-ſix, or almoſt one half of the number, are cut off by premature death.

AGRICULTURAL.

Remarks on the culture of Burnet Graſs.

IT is well known to gentlemen, who are but a little converſant with agricultural writers, that there are ſeveral ſorts of graſſes, which have been cultivated in Europe of late years to the great profit of the farmer, which have not yet prevailed in this country. We have generally confined our attention to clover and fox-tail, or herd's graſs. Theſe are good, but unfortunately for the farmer, they are apt to run out in a year or two, and to be ſucceeded with a natural graſs, of ſmall value. Saintfoin and lucerne graſs are much preferred in Europe to theſe, and when properly cultivated, have yielded prodigious crops, and will continue in the ground for many years. M. Duhamel, a

celebrated writer of France, mentions ten thouſand pounds or about four tons and a half of dried hay, from a piece of ſainfoin, a little more than three quarters of an acre. M. de Chateauvieux, equally illuſtrious as a huſbandman, and for holding the firſt office in the government of Geneva, tells us in his writings, that he cut a piece of lucerne of about an acre, five times in a year, and had fifteen thouſand three hundred pounds of hay. I have been informed by a gentleman who was on the ſpot, that he ſaw lucerne cultivated ſome years ſince in the garden of Colonel Chandler, jun of Worceſter, which was two feet and upwards high, and grew ſo as to produce three crops in the ſame year. Both of theſe graſſes have been ſown by ſeveral gentlemen the laſt year, and appear with a very promiſing aſpect. The approaching ſeaſon will give them an opportunity to acquaint the public with the reſult of their experiments. I ſaw ſome lucerne in my neighborhood the laſt ſeaſon, which grew knee high within a ſhort ſpace after it was ſown. This graſs will come to perfection the firſt year, if it is ſown alone, as was the ſpecimen which I ſaw.

But there is another ſpecies of graſs, much celebrated in England for its peculiar excellencies, which appears worthy the attention of thoſe gentlemen, who, to their honour, are now making experiments for the promotion of the agriculture of their country. I mean burnet graſs. It has great recommendations in that firſt performance of the kind, the Complete Farmer, publiſhed by a ſociety of gentlemen, members of the ſociety for the encouragement of arts, &c. in London. For the information of thoſe who poſſeſs not this ineſtimable dictionary of huſbandry, a volume incomparably better adapted to our ſoil and climate (becauſe containing the eſſence of the beſt experiments of a great variety of ſoils and climates) than the low productions of Vario, long ſince the object of public ridicule in England, I ſhall take the trouble of preſenting ſome extracts relative to this article.

A plant, ſay theſe gentlemen, which will not only live through the winter, but will alſo, if poſſible, vegetate in that ſeaſon, cannot fail being highly advantageous, provided it be at the ſame time a pleaſing and nouriſhing food for cattle. All theſe properties have been lately found in burnet. It not only preſerves its verdure during the hardeſt froſts of our winters, but alſo increaſes in bulk, and grows, if the weather be at all open and mild; and is now known to be an excellent food for cattle. Mr. Rocque, the diſcoverer, has found by experience that it will grow in the drieſt land; for he has planted ſome of it in the gravel walks of his garden, where every thing elſe is burnt up in the ſummer, but this never withers; one of the qualities

of burnet being to continue in ſap all the year. It is the opinion of many, who have ſeen the burnet of his raiſing, that if this plant is generally cultivated, there will never be a ſcarcity of hay, even in the greateſt drought.

The land on which it is ſown, ſhould be fine, becauſe it is apt to ſhed, and it ſhould afterwards be dried perfectly. Burnet does not loſe its leaves in drying; and though the hay made of it be ſticky, it will, after threſhing, be very agreeable to horſes, which are ſo fond of it, that they never waſte any. One acre will produce upwards of three loads of hay, and above forty buſhels of ſeed. Horſes are fonder of this ſeed than they are of oats. Burnet bears ſeed twice a year, and will beſides yield a good ſpring crop. It is not only good for horſes, but for all manner of cattle, even for ſwine.

The burnet ſown in May may be mown at the latter end of July. That ſown in June will yield a pretty good crop, and muſt be cut but once; and the ſame of that which is ſown in July. The plants produced by ſeeds ſown in Auguſt, ſhould be mowed, to deſtroy the weeds. Theſe mowings may be given green to horſes, or made into hay. The firſt ſpring cutting will purge horſes; and Mr. Rocque believes, it will alſo cure the greaſe: but it is only the firſt crop that purges. Burnet ſhould be mown but once the firſt year, in order to leave it rank in winter; and in this caſe it will be ready to ſeed or mow very early in the ſpring.

When the ſeeds of this plant are to be ſaved, it muſt neither be fed nor mowed, in the ſpring. The ſeed will be ripe about the middle of June, when it muſt be reaped like wheat, and threſhed. It ſhould be threſhed before it is too dry, becauſe it is apt to ſhed, and it afterwards ſhould be perfectly dried.

A Davis Lamb, Eſq. writes, that after feeding a piece of burnet of ſeven and an half acres in the ſpring, with ewes, lambs and calves, obtaining in the following July from the ſame, two hundred buſhels of very fine clean ſeed, as many ſacks of chaff, and ſeven loads of hay, he was deſirous of knowing what it would perform as a paſture. "Accordingly in about ten or twelve days after the field was cleared, I turned into it ſeven cows, two calves, and two horſes. They all throve very remarkably, and the cows gave more, and we thought a richer milk than any other paſture. The weather was now exceedingly droughty, and all our paſtures were burnt up, yet the burnet flouriſhed, and grew away, as if it had a ſhower every week. My ſtock of cows, horſes and calves abovementioned, paſtured in it almoſt continually until about the latter end of September. By the middle of November it had grown ſo con-

ſiderably, that I have again turned in ſix head of cattle, and if the weather is not ſevere, I am of opinion, it will maintain them until Chriſtmas.

"Burnet," he obſerves, "will bear paſturing with ſheep. It makes good butter. It never blows or hoves cattle. It will flouriſh upon poor, light, ſandy, ſtony, ſhaltery, or chalky land. After the firſt year, it will weed itſelf, and be kept clean at little or no expenſe."

A Chriſtopher Baldwin, Eſq. ſaid to be a "gentleman well known, and juſtly reſpected for his candour and fidelity," made ſeveral experiments upon burnet, and found it a moſt uſeful and excellent graſs: four acres of this graſs in a ſummer of uncommon drought, grew well, and the verdure of it was, as he obſerves, really very beautiful. He had a very good crop, though there was but one ſhower from the time of putting it into the ground, to the time of cutting it."

He turned his horſes and cows into it after it was cut. The cows ate it greedily. The horſes were not ſo fond of it, until two or three days, when they fed well upon it. The quantity of the cows' milk was very much increaſed in about four or five days, but the flavour of the cream ſuperior to any he had ever taſted. He found the horſes were in general exceedingly fond of the hay, though ſome, affected perhaps with the novelty of it, did not appear ſo fond of it.

This gentleman mentions, that he was ſo well pleaſed with the ſucceſs of his firſt experiments, that he ſowed another field of twelve acres with a hundred and ſixty pounds of burnet. As an experiment, he mentions that he took four cows from a very good feed of natural graſs, which gave very little milk. Theſe cows, ſays he, had not been in the burnet above ſix days, before they gave much more than double the quantity of milk; nay, was I to ſay three times the quantity, I know that I ſhould not exceed the truth. His land was a poor dry upland gravel. "There are millions of acres, ſays he, in this kingdom, of better land, that do not fetch above two ſhillings and ſix-pence an acre rent."

The proper quantity of ſeed for an acre, is about twelve or thirteen pounds.

Wiſhing ſucceſs to all connoiſſeurs in the noble art of huſbandry,

I am the public's very humble ſervant,

AGRICOLA.

Boſton, 1786.

Thoughts on raiſing and feeding Swine.

[Communicated to the Blockley and Merrion agricultural ſociety, by E. Heſton.]

AS every farmer in the United States pays more or leſs attention to the propagation and feeding of ſwine, and as the fleſh of that animal is not only the moſt profitable for home conſumption, but forms a very conſiderable article of exportation, too much attention cannot be paid to endeavour to diſcover the beſt and cheapeſt method of raiſing and feeding them.

I have been in the habit of raiſing and feeding many ſwine for theſe twenty years paſt: but for the greater part of that time, I followed the beaten path. The great quantities of pork raiſed in New-Jerſey, and moſt other parts of the continent, have been principally fatted on Indian corn, which is certainly a moſt expenſive practice; for if the corn had been ſold, the amount would have exceeded that of the pork.

In the year 1786, I fed twenty hogs, in the firſt place on pumpkins raw; ſecondly on pumpkins boiled; and next with meal, giving them ſome raw at the ſame time; and laſtly, ſome corn to harden the fat: the hogs when killed, were exceeding good meat, and weighed 3690 pounds.

I kept eighteen ſhoats over the winter following, which, with twenty-ſix ſpring pigs, I ſummered chiefly on clover and apples. Early in the fall of 1787, I was obliged to put up my ſhoats in a pen (for want of a paſture with tight encloſure) where I fed them chiefly on unripe pumpkins, (the ripe ones being given to my fatting hogs) which kept them in good order, and ſerved as victuals and drink for many weeks. I fatted the eighteen ſwine in the ſame manner as I had done the year before.

The winter of 1787-8, I kept twenty-ſix ſhoats on pumpkins, potatoes, and cabbage; and the fall following, I fatted them in the ſame manner as the preceding years.

The fall of 1789, my pumpkins having failed, I fatted twenty-two hogs on Indian meal and potatoes. The method I uſed was, to boil about two buſhels of potatoes, which being maſhed, I ſtirred in half a buſhel of Indian meal The water and potatoes being hot, ſcalded and ſwelled the meal; and the maſs became ſo thick, that it admitted a quantity of cold water to cool and make it thin enough for drink: This was a ſufficient meſs, and given to the hogs the latter part of the day; ſoon after, and while they were full, I gave them ſome corn; which (as their ſtomachs were cloyed) they took time to chew: this was a day's allowance, except ſome raw potatoes in the morning. With this feed, they grew and fatted very well, and I ſuppoſed when killed, weighed near 4000 pounds; for as I

ſold fourteen of them alive to a butcher, I could not preciſely aſcertain their weight. In fatting theſe twenty-two hogs, I expended about ſixty buſhels of Indian corn, and two hundred buſhels of potatoes; a quantity which two acres may produce.

I have found from experience, that it is a conſiderable advantage to take time in feeding a young hog; as his growth will be in proportion to the fat he acquires, and equally well pay for the feed he conſumes.

Farmers in general feed their hogs with whole grain, in its hard and dry ſtate, which is much againſt their intereſt; for if they are fed ſo ſparingly as to have a good appetite, they ſwallow it half chewed, and a great part of it will paſs through them undigeſted; and on the other hand, if they have it continually by them, they deſtroy too great a quantity before they are fat, eſpecially if put up when poor. Now I am of opinion in either of the above caſes, as the food is not received in a proper ſtate for digeſtion, that a buſhel of meal made into ſwill, is equal to a buſhel and a half of dry grain, and double the profit, when mixed with a vegetable, whoſe bulky ſubſtance chiefly conſiſts of a nutritious juice, which, incorporating with the ſmall particles of the grain, qualifies them for nouriſhment, and enables us to uſe a quantity ſufficient to increaſe the fat and growth to advantage.

There are various kinds of food for hogs, beſides grain and roots, which muſt be far more profitable, as greater quantities can be raiſed with equal labour, on the ſame quantity of ground. Pumpkins, for inſtance, from cheapneſs of culture and gathering, muſt be far more profitable than any kind of roots; and muſt continue to be ſo while the price of labour bears that proportion to produce, which it hath ever done in this country.

It is neceſſary to have a thriving pig, in order to raiſe a large hog, which verifies the old proverb, "the ſtart is half the race."

The beginning of March, 1788, I weaned a number of pigs about five weeks old, and fed them well on what I thought moſt ſuitable, except milk, of which I had not a ſufficiency. The beginning of July, I had a freſh litter of pigs, which I permitted to ſuck, until they weaned themſelves: at three months old they were as large as the others at ſeven; and when eighteen months old, exceeded them nearly one hundred weight. Now it is evident to me, that this difference aroſe from the former being deprived of milk before they were of an age to thrive on other food.

The advantage from turning hogs upon clover is very great; for although they will not thrive upon that alone, equally with thoſe which have ſwill and grain, yet it will require ſo much leſs of theſe articles, as to enable us to raiſe double the number of ſwine, with the ſame expenſe.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Gather up the fragments, that nothing be loſt,

WAS a family order, given after a plentiful meal, by one who could inſtantly command a ſupply of bread. The power of providence is exerciſed with the ſame wiſe economy, as the power of miracles. Neither of them is proſtituted to the gratification of luxury, or the encouragement of negligence and lazineſs. In the divine works, there is no profuſeneſs, and there ought to be none in ours. Providence is bountiful but not waſteful; its bleſſings are beſtowed freely, but not laviſhly. We are to receive them thankfully, and uſe them frugally; not loſe them by careleſſneſs, nor ſquander them away in extravagance. The man, who gathers up what Heaven gives, and who ſuffers nothing to be loſt, will always have a ſupply. He who receives not what is offered, or preſerves not what is caſt into his hands, will always be in want.

My friend Providus is a proſperous huſbandman. His crops of grain and hay are plentiful: his cattle are in heart, and his cows afford him butter and cheeſe in abundance. Some, who live near him, on farms as large, and of nearly the ſame quality, buy half their bread corn; are deſtitute of hay every ſpring, and from the ſame number of cows, have ſcarcely milk for their families. They wonder what is the matter. They ſay to Providus, "there is a peculiar bleſſing on your huſbandry." "No," ſays he, "there is no greater bleſſing ſent to me, than to you. The only difference is, I am always ready to receive and improve it. The ſun ſhines as warmly, and the rain falls as liberally on your farms, as on mine; but they will do you no good, if you ſow no ſeed in ſeaſon, or make no fence until the crop be deſtroyed. I prepare my fields well—ſow them early—fence them effectually—gather my grain when it is ripe—houſe it before the rains have ruined it—threſh it before the rats have eaten half of it—and what I mean to ſpare, I ſell, when I have a good market. I never ſo conſume my old ſtores as to reap my grain before it is ripe, or run ſo much in debt for rum or any thing elſe, as to threſh for my creditors, when I ſhould be preparing for another crop. I cut my graſs when it is in its proper ſtate, and proportion my ſtock to my fodder. I never deſtroy my grain or mowing graſs by feeding them down in the ſpring. I keep my cattle well—and my oxen are ſtrong—and my cows yield me plenty of milk. My wife, in her department, uſes the ſame economy. She gathers up the fragments, and ſuffers nothing to be loſt. What cannot be

immediately applied to human uſe, ſhe applies to ſome other uſe, which ultimately turns to the benefit of the family. She cuts her pork in the barrel with attention, ſo that one third of it is not reduced to morſels and ſcraps, and thrown by for ſoap greaſe. Her dairy ſhe attends with care, and her cheeſe is not half deſtroyed by maggots. When ſhe makes her bread, ſhe does not let it ſtand until it is too ſour to be eaten, or leave it in the oven, until it is reduced to a coal, and then throw it to the hogs. She knows how to time her viſits. She mends her children's clothes, before they are tattered to rags. She makes every thing which ſhe handles go as far as it can. Nothing is loſt in her hands. Thus we manage our affairs. We act in concert, often adviſing, but never oppoſing each other. If there comes a bleſſing, we have the benefit of it. Uſe the ſame economy and induſtry within doors and without, and you will have your ſhare of the common bleſſing, and find that Providence is more impartial than you ſeem to imagine."

Anecdote of a Quack.

"Prithee, Doctor," ſaid an old acquaintance to a celebrated Quack, who was ſtanding at his door, "how is it that you, whoſe origin I ſo well know, ſhould have been able to obtain more patients than almoſt all the regular-bred Phyſicians?" "Pray," ſays the Quack, "how many perſons may have paſſed us whilſt you put your queſtion?"—"About twenty."—"And pray, how many of thoſe do you ſuppoſe poſſeſs a competent ſhare of common ſenſe?"—"Perhaps one out of the twenty."—"Juſt ſo," ſays the Quack, "and that *one* applies to the regular Phyſician, whilſt I and my brethren pick up the other nineteen."

Reſult of Meteorological and other Obſervations, for Sept. 1807; made at Deerfield, Warwick, Portſmouth, Smithfield, (R. I.) Hartford, (Conn.) and Boſton.

Sept. 1807.	*Mean degree at ſun-riſe.*	*Mean degs. at 2 P. M.*	*Mean degree of the month.*	*Greateſt heat in the month.*		*Leaſt heat in the month.*		*Prevailing winds.*	*Marriages.*	*Births*	*Deaths.*
Deerfield	53 1/3	70	61 2/3	7d.	78°	15, 18	44°	S.			4
Warwick	47 1/3	68	57 2/3	13	81	27	37	N. W.	—	5	—
Portſmouth	54 1/2	67 3/3	61	6	89	17	44	Variable			
Smithfield	51 1/2	66	59	7, 19	74	10	41	S. W.			
Hartford	51	70 3/3	60 1/2	9	79	5	40	Variable.			
Boſton	53	68	60 1/2	7	80	16	44	Variable.			

WEATHER.

1*st day*, Fair	*Moon.*	16—flying clouds	*Full Moon.*
2—clouds & ſunſhine; rain	[*New*	17 } fair and	
3—cloudy; fair		18 } pleaſant	
4 }	ſhowers at night	19—cloudy; ſhowers	
5 }		D }	
D }		21 } fair	
7 }	ſhowers at night	22 }	
8—ſhowers and ſunſhine alt.	1*ſt Qr.*	23—foggy; fair	
9 }		24 }	*Laſt Quarter.*
10 } fair		25 } fair	
11 }		26 }	
12 }		D—clouds and ſunſhine	
D—clouds and ſunſhine alt.		28 }	
14 } clouds and ſunſhine alternately;		29 } fair	
15 } ſome rain		30 }	

Deerfield, September 30, 1807.

An unhealthy month. *Diſeaſes*, Influenza and fevers. Two perſons, one aged 61, the other 12 years, belonging to one houſe in this town, died ſuddenly the 26th inſtant. They were both taken ill in the night, and died the next day in the afternoon. The diſeaſe of which theſe people died, anſwers to the deſcription given by Doctors Danielſon and Mann, in Regiſter No. 5, of the fatal diſorder which prevailed laſt year at Medfield.

Mr. Epaphras Sheldon, the perſon mentioned in my communication for July 1806, as having been attacked with an hæmoptyſis, died of a conſumption the 27th inſtant. He is the fifth adult of the Sheldon family, who has fallen a victim to this fatal diſorder within five years.

On the 25th, a comet was diſcovered in the S. W. about the ſize of a ſtar of the ſecond magnitude; it is ſuppoſed to have paſſed its perihelion, and is moving northeaſterly.

Warwick, September 30, 1807.

The greater part of this month has been pleaſant agreeable weather; no froſts except in low places; greater quantity of graſs than uſual at this time of year; corn good; a great ſurplus of apples.

State of health. Fevers leſs frequent; none has proved fatal, though ſome caſes have run 30 days before a criſis. The influenza made its appearance the firſt, and became general about the middle of the month; none are exempt from its violence, though differently affected; ſome with pneumonia, which ended in cough, night ſweats and debility; others with head-ache and cough for three or four days, followed with loſs

of appetite, pain in the ſtomach, and great weakneſs; but all have ſymptoms ſufficiently alike to mark the diſeaſe.

W. COBB, JUN.

Smithfield, September 30, 1807.

There has been no ſevere ſtorms this month. The weather continued wet and diſagreeable till about the middle; ſince which it has been more pleaſant and agreeable. Vegetation progreſſes to maturity, unchecked by "nipping froſts." Indian corn is tolerably good; and in general nearly fit to harveſt. Apples are plenty and fair. The crop of potatoes is as good as uſual. State of health continues to become more unfavourable: The influenza continues to prevail, and in many caſes is very diſtreſſing, and has proved mortal. Caſes of fever and canker raſh have likewiſe increaſed.

A SMITHFIELD SUBSCRIBER.

Hartford, September 30, 1807.

A pleaſant month—but little rain—fine weather for maturing the corn, of which there is like to be a middling crop. Not ſo much cider made as laſt year.

Generally healthy, except the influenza, which in ſome inſtances has proved fatal. A few caſes of the ſingular diſeaſe which appeared laſt ſpring: two deaths of that diſeaſe.

A comet viſible in the weſt the laſt evenings of this month: not having ſeen it but once, I cannot tell whether it is approaching to or receding from the ſun.

NOTE. The experiment, communicated by "Philo" has fallen into diſrepute in the county from whence it was firſt communicated; ſo much ſo, that we are doubtful as to the propriety of republiſhing it.

Erratum. In our laſt, page 321, 12th line from bottom, for *acts* read *arts*.

CONDITIONS OF THE REGISTER.

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